

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER and HUNTINGTON,  
Watch Makers and Jewellers.



OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & CO. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filigree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

## Wilkesborough Academy.

UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth entrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world;—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

## The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

## Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT MCKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82tf.

## For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

D. G. MacRAE,  
Grocer and Commission Merchant,  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFERS his services to the public—He has a large and convenient Ware-Houses for the storage of Cotton.

## Castor Oil.

A FULL supply of the above article is just received, and for sale, at reduced prices, by E. WILLEY & Co.

Salisbury, August 18, 1828.—6199

## Notice.

ONE or two journeymen COACH MAKERS, well recommended, may find employ either by the month or piece, on application to the subscriber.

GEO. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesborough, Sept. 1, 1828.—3199.

## Constable's Warrants.

For sale, at the Journal Office.

## NEW STORE, At Mocksville, N. C.

THE subscribers, having entered into Copartnership in the Mercantile Business, at Mocksville, Rowan County, North-Carolina, under the firm of HARGRAVE & HUNT, are now receiving, direct from New-York and Philadelphia, an entire new Stock of

DRY GOODS,  
Hardware, Crockery,  
Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

Selected and bought by one of the firm for Cash; which they will sell for cash or Cotton, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Persons wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

ROBERT L. HARGRAVE, }  
ANDREW HUNT. }

August 25, 1828.—6103.

P. S.—Also, a quantity of Northern Sole and Upper Leather.

H. & H.

## State of North-Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

JULY SESSION, 1828.

Daniel Blackburn vs. The heirs of John Rudisel, }  
Original Process. }  
Judgment & Execution granted be- }  
cause the said John Rudisel, }  
deceased, }  
Justice of the Peace for said county and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said John Rudisel deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Chresby Parker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob, Polly, Betsey, and Susanah Mosteller, heirs at law of Polly Mosteller, deceased, and Daniel Rudisel, and Jacob Rudisel, all heirs of John Rudisel, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they appear at the county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against them and the land levied on sold to satisfy the said judgment.

Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, 1828.

6199—pr. adv. \$2 50. VARDRY McBEE.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

SPRING TERM, 1828.

Marian Tanner vs. John Tanner.—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the court that the defendant is not a resident of the state:—Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear, at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Mecklenburg county, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition: also, that the petitioner will take the deposition of Walter Vinson, James Vassilich, and others, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, Bedford county, Tennessee, on the 3d and 4th days of October next.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, C. S. C.

6102—pr. adv. \$2 50.

## In Friendship.

I will sue you:—I cannot nor will not indulge you any longer. You can call and see me, if you choose. My money I will have.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Sept. 1828.—21200.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Capps, deceased, by book account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment! and all those having claims against said estate, must present them as the law directs, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. McKITT, jun. Admr.

August 29, 1828.—3199.

## JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch at this OFFICE.

Political Arithmetic.—If there had been no deaths in the world, there would be at this day on the earth, 173,000,000, 000,000,000 (173,000 millions.) As the continent contains at least 1587 millions of square feet, each person could have 9100 square feet.

On the other hand, as the number of deaths is to that of the births as 10 to 12, there are born each year thirty-six millions of men; each day ninety-eight thousand four hundred; each hour, four thousand and eighty; each minute, seventy two; and each second, one and a tenth, and the deaths are one every second.

Thus poor mortals, you sneeze, and some one dies; you make a step and another dies; I shake my pen and a death happens; how many deaths have happened while I have been making these few remarks! But, reader, whilst you have been running over this paragraph how many have been born.

Journal du Havre.

The Rice Fields on the Cape Fear River never afforded expectations of such abundant harvest, as at the present time. The fields of corn, throughout New Hanover and the adjacent counties, are, we understand, equally promising.

## Politics of the Day.

From the New-Jersey Village Herald.

### THE STOCKTON LETTER

It has never been our design to make the New Jersey Herald a political paper, or to render its columns subservient to party purposes, and in the plan laid down and pursued by us in this respect, we have great pleasure in saying that our conduct has been sustained and approved by an enlightened community. There are occasions, however, when we feel compelled to deviate from a previously fixed course, and we are induced to it now, by the desire of rendering nothing more than an act of sheer justice to the distinguished individual now at the head of the Navy Department. Every political reader has seen or heard something of the famous "Webster letter," a letter which is said, by the Jackson party, to have been written by Mr. Adams to Mr. Webster, promising a share of the patronage of the government to the federal party, should he succeed to the Presidency, and thus bribing the leaders of that party to help him to office. This charge has been put down and disproved by the friends of the President, as often as it has been brought forward. Yet it is served up again in a new dress, referring for the proof to persons known as highly respectable citizens of this town. Here it is.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

### MORE OF THE WEBSTER LETTER.

It is high time the public mind was entirely disabused respecting this letter, and the following communication written in this office, and in the presence of the senior editor, this forenoon, is therefore submitted to our readers. What subterfuge will now be resorted to?

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post.

The evidence of the existence of the Webster letter spoken of in your paper of last evening, does not rest, rely upon it, upon the averments of Mr. Webster alone. In corroboration of what you published yesterday, it may be added, that in the autumn of 1826, (a short time previous to the election for members of Congress) Mr. Secretary Southard travelled through West New Jersey, visiting all the distinguished federalists of that part of the state, assuring them that such a letter was written, and that the federalists would be provided for by Mr. Adams "numerically." This word, "numerically," is averred most positively to have been the very word interlined by Mr. Adams himself. In this way, and this alone, the interest of the federal party was obtained for the Administration ticket in New Jersey that year. Among others, to whom Mr. Southard recapitulated the substance of this letter, are General Franklin Davenport, and John Moore White, Esq. of Gloucester county, New Jersey; and the writer of this was one of a coterie to whom it was also rehearsed. Indeed, the journey of Mr. Southard, and the object of it, are of such notoriety in New Jersey, that neither the one nor the other will be denied by the party implicated. Should, however, Mr. Southard or his friends, controvert any part of this statement, they shall hear more on the subject, and will learn the name of

A. JERSEYMAN.

Gen. Davenport and J. M. White, Esqrs. both authorize us to say, that they not only never had such a conversation with Mr. Southard as the one referred to, but that neither of them saw, or was in company, with Mr. S. while he was in New Jersey during that year. With this express and unequivocal denial of the gentlemen of this county, referred to by the "Jerseyman," we of our own knowledge are bold to say, that the tour of the Hon. Secretary, through the "western part" of the state, is altogether a gratuitous ascription. Had the gentlemen "notoriously" travelled some among us, at least, would have heard it, yet upon inquiry, no one of the many gentlemen we have interrogated, have ever seen Mr. Southard south of the Assanpink, since he was transferred from the bench of the supreme court, to the Senate of the United States. Indeed we look upon it as time that the public should be "disabused" about this Webster letter, and know no better way of disabusing the public, than by catching the slanderers in their own toils.

## BONAPARTE AND JACKSON.

A CONTRAST.

"A tribe of roving Arabs had slain a peasant, and Bonaparte had given directions to search out and punish the murderers. One of his Oriental counsellors laughed at the zeal which the General manifested in so slight a cause."

"What have you to do with the death of this Fellah, Sultan Kebir?" said he ironically; "was he your kinsman?"

"He was more," said Napoleon; "he was one for whose safety I am accountable to God, who placed him under my government?"

"He speaks like an inspired person," exclaimed the Sheiks.

A band of civilized freemen had served their country in battle: they had fulfilled all their engagements to her, and they departed to their own homes. Jackson gave "directions to search out and punish" his brethren. Humanity said, "why would you persecute unto death your Kinsmen, the subjects of the same laws, who have fought and bled by your side?" "They have broken the one great law," said Jackson: "my WILL. I command them to think as I thought, yet they have dared to think and act for themselves: they should have been my slaves; whence had they a right to determine for themselves, the claims of the law upon them?"

The brave defenders of their country were brought back, and condemned. When the death hour came, Justice interposed, for Humanity had failed.

"How dare you to take the lives which God gave," and for whose safety you are accountable to Him, who placed them under your command for a season? Why execute upon them a sentence which no law of your country has pronounced?"

"IT IS MY WILL," said Jackson: at that moment his own doom was sealed by Justice; that wherever the name of Jackson should be mentioned, there should the story of the gallant Lewis and Wood and Harris and their comrades murdered on the battle field where they had bled for freedom and their country, be told for a memorial of him.

[Boston Patriot.]

The most fair Jackson paper we have seen is the London Times. It admits that "General Jackson and his friends seem to set at defiance not merely the forms, but the principles of civilized life." The Times, however, is of opinion that the General, being fettered, will not do any great mischief should he be elected President. "A show tiger (says the Editor) is generally harmless, and his keepers generally know how to thrash him into quiet when he is disposed to be over vivacious. The American Congress will, we have no doubt, keep General Jackson, whenever he is President, in very tolerable order." The Times then, in order to throw a light on the character of its favorite President, republishes the letter of Mr. Senator Benton, describing the outrageous attempt made to assassinate him, by Gen. Jackson.

Now this is a precious picture of an American aspirant to be exhibited up and down the streets and coffee houses of London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and nine tenths of the habitable globe. The sketch, places General Jackson and Col. Benton in interesting brotherhood, in one of the hitches of the temple of fame. We are much inclined as any one to assert our independence of other nations; but if we desire to make converts to those principles of self-government, which we pronounce to be practical, but which foreigners call theoretical and wild, and of which our political system is built,—we desire to extend the blessings of the republican system, by showing its adaption to a state of human virtue and intelligence in advance of those nations which yet submit to despotism in any of its shades and shapes—let us, in the name of common sense and consistency, avoid the imputations upon republican sagacity and acquirements, which would result from the elevation to our highest office of a man who has been presented to the world in so repulsive an aspect and attitude, as Gen. Jackson is presented by his quondam enemy and present idolizer, disciple, agent and friend, Col. Benton. Let the General and the Colonel vindicate themselves to the world as they may; but never let the foul stain which the election of the violator of law and life would inflict, be seen on the escutcheon of the United States.

Nat. Journal.

For four and twenty successive years of the Administrations of Mr. JEFFER-

SON, Mr. MADISON, and Mr. ADAMS' the Presidents of the United States have retired to their seats in Virginia, during a portion of the Summer or Autumnal seasons, to pay some little attention to their private affairs, and, in so doing, to recruit their health, wasted in arduous public labors during three-fourths of the year at the Seat of Government. It is only just now that the Richmond Enquirer, and other kindred presses, have discovered that this is an abandonment of public duty. Such is the present rage of party, that failing more substantial argument—for in fact the opponents of the Administration have not an inch of solid ground to stand upon—the President's travelling dress is eagerly seized upon as a topic of animadversion; and learned pundits are employed in demonstrating that the President of the United States ought to wear boots instead of shoes, when he travels, and ought not to wear a cap! Mr. JEFFERSON's plush breeches and red waistcoat rise in dignity in comparison with the topics on which the Opposition presses now delight to dwell. They cannot even let Mr. Secretary PORTER rest, who has but just come into office. His lady, who is a native of Kentucky, being on a visit to that State, the Secretary, like a good husband, has gone thither to conduct her to his new abode at Washington. Yet even him, on such an errand, they pursue with a relentless hue and cry. Surely such an Administration ought to be put down, though pure as the angels. What! The President wear pantaloons! and ride on horseback! and be appalled so as to be taken for a common man! And his Secretary of War—her, too bringing his wife to Washington! Oh, monstrous! What an abandoned and wicked Administration is this! Let a drum-head court-martial be called to try them for desertion.—Shave half their heads for them, and give them something to wear caps for hereafter: or shoot them to death, and they will have no more occasion for the society of their wives, than they will to wear hats, caps, boots, or shoes!

Nat. Int.

From the Indiana Republican of August 27.

We have not received all the returns of the election, but have received sufficient to ascertain that Gov. Ray is re-elected Governor, by a majority of from fifteen hundred to three thousand votes. It will be recollected that Gov. Ray and H. H. Moore, Esq. were Administration men, and that Dr. Canby was the only candidate on the Jackson side of the question; and that he has received only about one third of the votes in the state. We do not believe that the vote Dr. Canby has received is owing to any dislike to him as a man, for he is, as far as he is personally known, we believe, as much respected as any man in the state. Then, we would ask, what is the cause? We answer, that it must be for the want of more Jackson voters in the State of Indiana.

We have not received all the returns of the votes for Lieutenant Governor, but are of the opinion that Gen. Stapp, the Administration candidate, is elected. But we do not view this election as a test of the strength of the parties in this State, as a local question operated several thousand votes against Gen. Stapp.

We learn by the last Indianapolis papers, that Mr. Blake is re-elected to Congress in the first district over his Jackson opponent by a small majority—Mr. Jennings is re-elected in the 2d Congressional district, and Mr. Test in the third both by large majorities. Both our Senators, and all of our representatives in Congress, are in favor of the present Administration. All of our Senators in the State Legislature we believe except two, and also a majority of the representatives are in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams.

Comment on these circumstances would be useless. They speak for themselves—they speak a language that cannot be understood. Who will hereafter say that Indiana will give her electoral vote to Gen Jackson?

That the strength of the two parties was tried on Barry and Metcalfe, and on them alone, is apparent from the following facts. The united gubernatorial poll exceeded the united poll of Underwood and Breathitt, near 4000 votes. Barry's vote was larger than the average Jackson vote for members of Assembly throughout the State. Metcalfe beat Breathitt 12 or 1300 votes. Viewed on any, or all sides, the election of Governor must be admitted a fair test.

Richd. Whig.

A foolish act for a wise woman—Madam Wyse, daughter of Lucian Buonaparte endeavored to drown herself, but was rescued by an individual who chanced to pass.



"The Turks do not indulge in newspaper speculations." Omiserly! What an unhappy set of folks! Not talk and write politics! What a "Dead Sea" of feeling! Just set and smoke, and chew opium! Why this is the very "calm" of despotism! What a tyrant that Grand Sultan must be! Suppose he were to reign one year over this land of newspapers and politics. What a consternation would seize the political world! It would be, like a falcon had stooped among a flock of chattering black-birds. What should we do? Mr. Ritchie would receive no more "East Room" letters. Mr. Binns would die enuui without the *stimulants*. "shot to death by Andrew Jackson." The eloquence of the National Intelligencer would rust, unemployed upon "rebellion" in the South, and the danger of "military rule."—Mr. Van Buren would be as mute as a mouse about giving the "whole thirty-six votes of New-York to Gen. Jackson, if necessary." Mr. Clay would no longer make speeches about what his enemies themselves do not believe. The "whole South" would cease to curse the Tariff. Dr. Cooper would get out of vogue, and Col. Preston study Arithmetic. Georgia and Carolina would eat Kentucky hogs, and ride Kentucky horses—if they could get them. No body would talk about dissolving the Union. That delightful theme would be labelled, "Touch me not." There would be no dreams of honor or profit from the election of Mr. Adams or General Jackson. There would be no speculation about the vote of Georgia for a future president, whether it would be for Henry Clay, or George M. Troup. There would be no enquiries about Mr. Randolph's health, and what subject he would not handle in his next speech in Congress—whether the Tariff would be repealed, or modified—what would become of the "American System"—who Mr. Noah would be for in the next presidential campaign, or whether he would not be more for himself than any body else—who would take care of their dear country, when the Athens and Columbia boys are "gathered to their fathers"—who would keep New-York before the wind, when Mr. Van Buren gave up the helm. What would become of poor Editors? They would have less bread than usual—no news to tell—nor dare to tell—could not trump up one sweet lie to strut its short hour in the papers, and make opponents look pale—no crowing about elections—no bets on their result—no bragging about strength of parties—country musters just meet and go home without taking the vote. O dreadful! Worse than the plagues of Egypt!—Heaven preserve our Country from such a wreck of its happiness!

Augusta Courier.

From the Camden, (S. C.) Journal of Sept. 6  
CATAWBA SPRINGS.

Extract of a letter from the Catawba Springs, Aug. 5th, 1828.

"Convinced that you will be pleased to hear of my arrival at this seat of health and good cheer, I avail myself of the first Post to state the circumstance; and to add that what with the quality of the water, the purity of the air, and the excellence of the society, I feel quite restored from all my bilious and dyspeptic symptoms. Here the number of persons varies much. The Catawba Springs are a place of as great transit as permanent residence. Of course those who are fond of variety, (and what affords such a variety as man and his face?) may here enjoy it to satiety. The fineness of scenery, adds to the inducement to ride and walk about the Springs. As to Society, I was particularly fortunate in meeting the venerable Bishop of North Carolina. Dr. Ravenscroft's character is too well known to require any illustration of mine. He possesses a dignity of manner, which added to his age and appearance, really commands respect. He looks like the instrument of good to man, and he forcibly reminds me of Cowper when he speaks of a good Clergyman.

"His doctrines and his life, coincident, Exhibit lucid proof, that he is honest in the sacred cause."

We were so far favored as to learn this doctrine from his lips, in several affecting and eloquent familiar discourses. All seemed to wish to

"Share the good man's smiles."

"This venerable descendant of the Apostles was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Wiley, who though in the prime of life, seems to be influenced by the example of his superior, (to adopt an ecclesiastical expression) and impressed with the necessity of treading in his steps. His manners are those of a good man, rendered bland by true Piety, and not overstrained by any of that affectation of Religion, with which we too often meet.

"To add to the gratification arising from such society, I would tell you that the charms of music were not wanting. This was to me a gratification indeed. More I shall not add, than a hope that you will next year be able to speak practically of the admirable effects of the Catawba Spring Water, its good cheer and its valuable results, so far as regards the greatest of blessings, Health. That you may do so is the sincere wish of yours, &c."

A woman that paints, puts up a bill that she is to be let.

## INTELLIGENCE.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Caledonia packet ship arrived at New York on the 8th inst. left Liverpool on the 5th August.

London July 31.—According to French papers received this morning, there was a general talk at Paris of a Congress which is to be held at Laybach. Its object is said to be the regulation of the existing interests concerned in the Turkish war, as well as the consequences likely to result from the treaty of July. It is affirmed that all the powers will send their Ambassadors. What necessity has Russia to send one? Is not her army sufficient.

The Nuremberg Correspondent of the 22d inst. says it was reported at Vienna that an alliance had been entered into by England, France and Austria, to prevent the threatened aggrandizement of Russia.

A German paper asserts that 100,000 Russians are advancing to force the passage of the Balkan mountains. The Turks, it is said depend on their lines at Schumla, which are defended by 1,200 cannon.

The Russian squadron of four ships of the line and three frigates, under the command of Rear Admiral Ricord, passed Dover yesterday morning from the eastward down Channel. The Admiral's ship unfortunately struck on the Varne Sand, and laid there about two hours. Had there been any wind the ship would have received great injury; but the sea was quite calm, and the tide flowing so that the ship got off about ten o'clock, and proceeded with the rest of the squadron to the westward.

Sun.

### GREECE AND TURKEY.

The French papers of Sunday state confidently that 12,000 men are to be despatched immediately to compel Ibrahim to evacuate the Morea. France is said to take this step at the request of the Emperor of Russia, and it is added that England is to co-operate with a naval force, so that the three powers are represented as still acting in concert. Such a step would greatly tend to the embarrassment of the Sultan, and probably hasten his submission.

The French expedition to the Morea, it is said, will set sail on the 12th inst. and the troops composing it are to embark on the 5th. The *Constitutionnel* calculates on the advantage to be derived by France from having an army on the spot, in order to secure something for herself in partition of the Ottoman empire, which is likely to take place. This is speaking out, at least, and if such be the sentiments of France, the prospect of maintaining the integrity of the Turkish empire becomes more faint than ever it has been.

Accounts from Bucharest of the 1st of July, announces that the Russians had begun to bombard Silistria, to which place the Turkish garrison, of Braila had been permitted to retire. The garrison which consisted originally of 12,000 men, had sustained considerable losses both in killed and wounded. The grand duke Michael arrived at the head quarters on 5th of July, and appeared with the order of St. George of the 2d class, given him by the Emperor, for the conquest of Braila.

It seems that a conspiracy against the life of the President had been foiled in Greece, and that the recent successes of the Russians have raised the tone of the Greeks. An article, dated Smyrna, June 18, says the Count Capo d'Istria will be obliged to have recourse to more energetic measure to govern the Greek nation, especially since the discovery of the conspiracy of Colocotroni, who has been arrested with 25 of his accomplices. The President while he was at Paros, gave a formal audience to the Greek bishops sent by the Sultan to propose an amnesty, and dismissed them with an admonition to leave the Greek territory, because their addresses, in which they call upon the people to return to their obedience to the Porte, cannot be tolerated by the Greek Government.

It is stated that favorable accounts of the progress of General Paskewitch, on the Asiatic side, have been received at Odessa. It was said that that General passed the Turkish frontiers with the army of the Caucasus, in the middle of June, and met with so little resistance in his advance, that his light cavalry had already reached the neighborhood of Erzerum, and only delayed the siege of that place till the coming up of the heavy artillery. The success of his operations will greatly further that of the army of the Danube, and that of the whole army.

### SPAIN.

Some disturbances are said to have broken out in Spain; several bands of guerrillas and others have declared for Don Carlos, in opposition to the reigning monarch. It was expected that some such step as this would be the result of the success of Don Miguel in Spain; we have yet to see whether the affair will assume a serious aspect, and if so, whether Ferdinand the beloved will be able to maintain his ground against his dutiful brother and what support either party will receive from the European powers.

From the *Vistula* July 4.—The movement of troops in the interior of Russia have not yet ceased. In the vicinity of

Moscow, above 3,000 men are employed who have been raised for the most part by the late levy of recruits.—According as they are trained and equipped, they are marched in detachment of 500 men towards the South-western provinces of the empire. The number of regular Cossacks corps is said to have increased very considerably, and that a large part of the reinforcements lately sent to the army of the Caucasus, consisted of troops of this description.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JULY 28.

*Proclamation of Parliament.*—At three o'clock this day, their Lordships met to hear the Parliament Prorogued by Commission. At that hour the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Viscount Melville, and Lord Ellenborough, took their seats as his Majesty's Commissioners. The Commons were immediately summoned to attend at the bar of their Lordships' House, by the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod.—In a few minutes the Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied by the Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. the Secretary of War, and about sixty Members of the House of Commons, made their appearance at their Lordships' Bar. The Commission was immediately read for giving the Royal Assent to the following bills:

The Appropriation Bill, the Sugar Duties Bill, the Benefices Resignation Bill, the Saving Banks Acts Consolidation Bill, and Walcott Charities Bills; and the Assent given to them in the usual form.

The Clerk then read the second Commission for Proroguing the Parliament.—After which, The Lord Chancellor read the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—

"We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that the business of the Session having been brought to a close, his Majesty is enabled to release your attendance in Parliament.

"His Majesty commands us at the same time, to return to you his warm acknowledgments for the zeal and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects of importance to the public welfare.

"The provision which you have made for the regulation of the import of Corn, combining adequate protection for Domestic Agriculture, with due precaution against the consequences of a deficient harvest, will, in the confident expectations of his Majesty, promote the interests of all classes of his subjects.

"We are commanded by his Majesty, to acquaint you, that his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and from all foreign powers, assurances of their friendly dispositions towards the Country.

"The endeavors of his Majesty to effect the pacification of Greece, in concert with his Allies to the King of France and the Emperor of Russia, have continued unabated.

"His Imperial Majesty has found himself under the necessity of declaring war against the Ottoman Porte, upon grounds concerning exclusively the interests of his own dominions, and unconnected with the stipulations of the treaty of the 6th July, 1827.

"His Majesty deeply laments the occurrence of the hostilities, and will omit no effort of friendly interposition to restore peace.

"The determination of the Powers, parties to the treaty of the 6th July, to effect the objects of that treaty, remains unchanged.

"His imperial Majesty has consented to waive the exercise in the Mediterranean sea of any rights appertaining to his Imperial Majesty, in the character of a belligerent power, and to recall the separate instructions which had been given to the commander of his naval forces in that sea, directing hostile operations against the Ottoman Porte.

### THE MOREA.

Paris, July 27.—The expedition to the Morea is decided in principle; but part of the details which have been given are premature. The following are the particular that we have collected, and which we believe may be depended upon as correct: The expedition will be commanded, as has been stated, by Lieutenant-General Maison, but there will be no other General Officer of the same rank. Major General Higonnet and Tiburce Sebastiani will be employed. The names of the other Maj. Generals are not known. The expedition is of eighteen battalions of infantry; of the regiment of chassours on horseback, command by Colonel Sandons, which was at Barcelona; and of a detachment of artillery. It is believed that part of the French garrison at Cadiz will join the expedition. The military and civil officers have orders to be at Toulon on the 5th August. M. Volland, the Intendant, who is charmed with the chief direction of the Administration of the corps of the army comprising the expedition, is still at Paris.

[From the *Constitutionnel*.]

Paris, 27.—Expedition to the Morea.—The expedition to the Morea must have excited the attention of the public, and given rise to my conjectures. It is plain that this expedition is founded on the Treaty of July 6th, for every thing now doing in Europe is founded on that Treaty. The march of the Russians to Constantinople, our proceedings as to the Morea, and the inactivity of England, are all founded on that Treaty. All that we desire to know is who understands it best, and who will extract from it most advantage? Will it be the Russians marching on Constantinople—the French, in sailing to the Morea—or the English, in waiting the course of events? The Russians, it is clear, place themselves in a favorable situation for executing this Treaty. If the European Powers were to unite, and throw themselves in the rear of the Russians after they had passed the Balkan, they might experience a Moscow campaign. But for this, Metternich and Wellington must agree. Prussia must be passive, and France must decide, for without her nothing can now be done. The Russians, therefore, by carrying the Treaty into execu-

tion in their own manner, do not run a risk. There is much to be said *pro* and *con* against the French proceeding to the Morea, as there has been on all great events, and therefore it would be hazardous to pronounce beforehand what will be the results. If, however the demon of temptation should seize the Powers—if the young descendant of Catherine, on arriving at the Bosphorus, should be troubled by that demon, in showing him the fine places, with the words that formerly troubled the mind of a God—will France then have acted prudently in repairing to the Morea? To us it appears to us would When Poland was partitioned the Powers were afraid of each other, and they obtained confidence at the expense of the weakest. They divided the object in dispute. It would now be better, perhaps, for the Powers, instead of fighting against Russia, to take Bosnia, Servia, Albania, the Morea, and Islands of the Archipelago, leaving Russia Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Thrace and Constantinople; and if the Treaty of July should be executed in this manner, it will not be bad for France to be in the Morea. She will, at least, secure to herself a part of the Turkish Empire. It would be better, no doubt, for us to be in Egypt than in Greece. We might, as Leibnitz, and Napoleon thought, do something very advantageous there. It would be difficult, however, to do this in conformity with the Treaty of the 6th of July; and till some Power sets us a bad example, it would be dangerous for us to set one. Russia, it is true, marching on Constantinople; but it is not the time for us to proceed straight to Egypt, as we did when we ruled over the Continent, and when a hero led 40,000 troops, embarked on board a fleet of 400 sail. We must, therefore, go to the Morea, in order to observe times and circumstances, and remain faithful to the Treaty of July 6.

*Russian Apothecaries.*—At Moscow no natives act in the capacity of apothecaries, this being a profession entirely confined to Germans. In order to prevent medicines being made up improperly, and mistakes on the part of the ignorant and careless, of which many instances occur from time to time in England, particularly in giving oxalic acid for epsom salts, so soon as it is known that any medicine had been made up wrong, the shop where it was prepared is instantly shut up by the police. Every prescription received by an apothecary is retained by him, and regularly entered in a book; and for greater security, a ticket is also given with the medicine, addressed to the person for whom it is intended, explaining the nature of it, the name of the physician, and also the precise time at which it was sent to the invalid. This is certainly a very prudent and rational regulation, and there can be no reason why similar measures of precaution should not be adopted in our own country, or indeed, enforced by a legislative enactment; as it would have the effect of preventing both imposition and accidents. Something worthy of imitation may always be found, even in those nations who are least of all to be copied generally, and in other respects any thing but models of conduct.

### Wilson's Travels.

*Wine and Silk.*—There is perhaps no country in the world where the Vine grows more luxuriantly and abundantly than in North Carolina—and Mulberry trees of the largest and finest growth are to be found every where in our State. It is a matter of astonishment that *all our farmers* do not make wine, at least in silk. A farmer in South Carolina, last year, from four acres of land, sold wine to the amount of 2,400 dollars. A few of our farmers have small vineyards, but we would like to see it become general—for if cheap wine could be substituted for the miserable whiskey that is now doing so much injury in our country, it would have a most happy effect. Not only would its extensive culture give a greater scope to agricultural industry, but it would yield a greater revenue to planters, *by far*, than our present crops. One of our most respectable farmers in the vicinity of Newbern, last year, succeeded perfectly well in raising silk worms, and has on his estate a grove of 300 mulberry trees.

### Newbern Sentinel.

Two friends who had been separated a great while, meeting by chance, one asked the other how he did? He replied that he was very well, and was married since they last met. "That is good news indeed."—"Nay not so very good neither, for I have married a shrew."—"That is bad too."—"Not so bad neither, for I had two thousand pounds with her."—"That is well again."—"Not so well neither, for I laid it out in sheep, and they all died of the rot."—"This was hard in truth."—"Not hard neither, for I sold the skins for more than the sheep cost me."—"Aye that made you amends."—"Not so much amends neither, for I laid out my money in a house and it was burned."—"That was a great loss; indeed."—"Not so great a loss neither, for my wife was burned in it."

*The President.*—Every citizen, says the National Intelligencer, who has any

is acquainted with the remarkable laborious habits of the President. He is perhaps the earliest riser in Washington, and applies himself to the various duties of his high office, with an assiduity which is without example, perhaps in any public man, since the time of President Washington. We recollect learning the fact, that when he was preparing his extremely elaborate report on the intricate subject of weights and measures, which he was, as Secretary of State, required by a resolution of Congress to make, a work which, by its research and comprehensiveness, extorted the praises of English writers—answering to complete the report before the close of the session, at which he wished to present it, he arose during nearly the whole winter, at three o'clock, and occupied himself for three hours before day almost every morning in completing the task assigned to him. He accomplished it and the report, comprising between two and three hundred octavo pages, was sent in before Congress adjourned. We mention this incident merely to illustrate the habits of the President, and show how necessary some relaxation must be to a man of sixty when the heats of our long southern summers add their enfeebling effect to that of constant labor. Without such relaxation, and the relaxation of a few weeks annually spent in the bracing air of his native climate, his health would suffer, if his life were not endangered by it. He therefore almost every summer, makes a visit to Massachusetts of some weeks, which he spends quietly among his kindred and friends, and returns to the seat of Government, prepared for the labors of the winter. This has been thought so reasonable indeed necessary an indulgence, for which he has the example of all predecessors, that it is rarely that it has been the subject of remark or censure, except by the vulgar and ignorant.

The news which daily arrives from Pennsylvania, is of the most gratifying character. Those who smiled at the idea that this intelligent State would go for the Administration, now begin to betray apprehensions as to the result. Those who calculated on 40 or 50,000 majority for Gen. Jackson would now be happy to compromise for a fourth of that aggregate. The Jackson papers, as is usually the case, become more noisy as they grow more desperate, and endeavor to conceal under a guise of boldness hearts that quail, and hopes that droop. In a recent Jackson estimate, the district represented in Congress by S. M'Kean was calculated as certain to give a majority of between 7 and 8,000 for General Jackson—7 or 8,000 was accordingly the shout from one end of the Jackson line to the other. Mr. M'Kean himself, in a letter of the 18th ult. says, Jackson's majority will be from two to three thousand! Here, then, is a detection of an error in the Jackson calculation of about 5,000 in a single district. Again, a boast is set up that Jackson will have a majority in Mr. Stewart's district of two to one, and a letter from Mr. Stewart is quoted to prove this. To show what kind of proof this is, we subjoin the extract—"When at the last election Gen. Jackson had more than 40 votes to Mr. A's one, it can hardly be pretended by any one that the forme would not still have a majority in this district." The plain construction of this letter is, that the majority will be reduced from 40 to 1 down to a mere majority. Yet with such evidence does the Richmond Enquirer attempt to prop the sinking hopes of the Jackson party in Virginia. The editor of that paper has sufficient sagacity to see the necessity for very powerful efforts to keep Virginia from giving her vote for the Administration, and not so much attachment to correct statement or consistency, as to prevent him from resorting to any representations which may have the effect of checking a proselytism which threatens the destruction of his party and his speculations.

Nat. Journal.

*Matrimony.*—The following copied from a Liverpool paper, is one of the best arranged matrimonial overtures we have seen for some years:

Wanted, "for better or for worse," a Young Man's Best Companion. The Advertiser, who is a bachelor, in good business on his own account, in Liverpool, 35 years of age, in height about 5 feet 9 inches, would be glad to obtain the above, if published not earlier than 1790, either at first or second hand provided it is in good binding, and has gilt edges, with the contents of the title page, &c. in good keeping. Any person having such treasure to dispose of, will meet a most devoted, attentive, *secret* reader, by addressing a line, (post paid,) to S. H. &c. &c.

*Farming.* George the Third, of England, who actually had a farm in the vicinity of London which he often visited, the culture and management of which he superintended, and the produce of which he actually had regularly brought into the city and sold from his own market carts, was as truly a FARMER as Andrew Jackson is.



## PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

## JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;"

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negotiate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence, HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

## North-Carolina Electors.

First District—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,  
Second, Abner Franklin, of Iredell,  
Third, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,  
Fourth, Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery,  
Fifth, Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,  
Sixth, Alexander Gray, of Randolph,  
Seventh, Benjn. Robinson, of Cumberland,  
Eighth, James S. Smith, of Orange,  
Ninth, William Hinton, of Wake,  
Tenth, Edward Hall, of Franklin,  
Eleventh, Samuel Hymam, of Martin,  
Twelfth, Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,  
Thirteenth, William Clark, of Pitt,  
Fourteenth, Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven,  
Fifteenth, Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

Some persons who are in the habit of watching the course of events, and of speculating on the politics of Europe, think that country is on the eve of another great convulsion.

There are not wanting symptoms indicative of the approach of such an event; it will be seen from some extracts taken from foreign journals that the progress of the Russian army against Turkey has already excited the suspicion and jealousy of France, and that England too is on the alert.

About the latter end of the fifteenth Century, Charles the 8th of France by means of his standing army over-run Italy, which caused the different states of that fine country to unite against a power too formidable to be resisted by any one of them singly.

"The maintaining a proper balance of power between contending parties" became thence the great object of attention of all the powers of Europe, and has continued to be such to the present time;

Since the overthrow of Napoleon and the consequent decline of French power, the Emperor of Russia has been the great object of jealousy, if not of fear, among the other powers of Europe. The dominions of this prince are immense his military resources in proportion, and truly formidable; and if he possessed the genius and the ambition of Bonaparte his power would be almost irresistible.

The experiment perhaps is now in progress, whether the other powers will suffer that of Russia to accumulate by the conquest of Turkey, or whether they will check the autocrat whilst they have the ability.

The *Richmond Enquirer*, the consistent defender and supporter in 1828 of a man whose election in 1824 it "deprecated as a curse upon the country"—The *Richmond Enquirer* the oracle of an aristocratic junta of the most aristocratic State in the Union, has lately had the boldness to assert that the mechanics of the country are enlisted under the banners of the "Hero of Orleans"—no, of "The Tennessee Farmer!"

Taking their cue from their great manager and prompter of the old dominion, many of the petty actors in the farce have echoed the declaration.

It is truly amusing to witness the many schemes; and the talismanic names resorted to by the despairing followers of the new prophet to keep alive the delusion of his false greatness, and to increase the number of his proselytes. It was the *Richmond Enquirer*, (and not Mr. Clay as his revilers have asserted) that first applied the name of "Military Chieftain" to Gen. Jackson, in a derogatory sense;—this when it shoult General Jackson in the way of its

sometimes spoke in terms of high and just commendation of Mr. Adams, because it considered him a less dangerous competitor with Mr Crawford for the presidency than Gen. Jackson. As soon however, as the election was over, and almost before it was known in Missouri who was elected, the *Enquirer* changed its notes, and commenced vilifying Mr. Adams and glorifying the "Military chieftain" not forsooth because it loved Jackson more, but because it loved Adams less; as contrary to its calculations he outstripped both Mr. Crawford and Gen. Jackson.

But how have the editors of the *Enq.* discovered the fact that the Mechanics of the country are in favor of the "Tennessee Farmer?" We rather suspect the cunning editors have thrown out this assertion—not because they think it true—but with the hope of inducing that respectable and useful class of citizens to join the party from the same motives which influenced themselves, namely the belief that the majority were on that side.

As new converts are generally the most zealous, the *Richmond Enquirer* has become if not commander in chief—at least second in command—the *Telegraph* being first over the forces of the General;—and finding that the epithet applied (first by it) to the General as a means of injuring, had operated under favorable circumstances to his advantage, the *Enquirer* forthwith makes the most of it, and occasionally also uses other magical names, such as the Hero of two wars &c.

"Who has not felt the magic of a name?" But alas! The blood of the poor militiamen executed by order of the Hero" cried aloud from the ground; the pathetic story of their death was told; the glory of the Hero grows dim, soon it becomes dark and loathsome; his followers begin to halt, at length to leave him in disgust and abhorrence.

A council is held to consider the crises and adopt suitable measures: "What, says Ritchie, is to be done to stay the ruinous desertion? You all see how the "Military chieftain" is injured by the militia documents, and the internal coffin handbills,

..... "Which stir mens  
"Hearts and minds to mutiny and rage."  
"We must contr. dict the story, says Duff, and out-lic the enemies of the Hero." "That may be done (says the Judge of Israel, wily Jew of New-York Mr. M. M. Noah) but this must not be left undone; we must use stratagem; all's fair in politics; we will according to the custom of some of your Christians, re-baptize the General; let him be no more call'd the "Hero" for it arouses gloomy images; but henceforth let him be called the "Tennessee Farmer." The name was unanimously adopted, and after passing a resolution of thanks to the appropriate sponsor of the regenerated Hero, the council rose.

Since then General Jackson has been called "The Tennessee Farmer" a name more agreeable than Hero to that virtuous and peace loving class of citizen who cultivate the soil.—But the trick is too shallow to produce any effect but ridicule; and those over-zealous friends of Gen. Jackson, the editors of the *Richmond Enquirer* have made themselves and their new friend the "Hero" extremely ridiculous by the use they have made of it. They mention as something new under a Southern Sun, the fact that Gen. J. sometimes puts on an old straw hat and goes into his fields to see his negroes picking out cotton; and state that he has his own cows driven home from pasture and "milked and churned"!! Now as to the General's going sometimes into his cotton fields to see his hands at work, we cannot see much merit in it, as it is the universal custom of all owners of negroes and cotton fields; it is, however quite as meritorious of praise as his refusal to black the British officers' boots. But if the Hero alias "The Tennessee Farmer" has really invented or discovered a method of "Churning cows" he deserves as much as the man who will "make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," and if not elected president of the U. States ought surely to be made president of the agricultural society of Richmond Virginia.—

Why should the mechanics support General Jackson? Is it because he is opposed to encouraging their trades by imposing a protecting duty on imported articles, such as can be made as well or better at home? Or is because he assisted in excluding a great proportion of them from the Legislature of Tennessee, by voting for that clause of the Constitution which requires a free-hold of 200 acres to render a man eligible?

The General is surely a rare creature—we know not how or what to call him in more definite terms. He has been metamorphosed as often as the famous Cameleon changed colour: he has been "styled of war as well as peace," has been—just as the wind blew—at one time called a "Hero," at another a Statesman, at another a Farmer!! and is next to appear as a mechanic!!

He has thus been exhibited as a "Jack of all trades," and although we will not say that he is "good at none," We verily believe that in November next a great majority of the people of this country will declare that they do not consider him a good Cabinet Maker.

A writer under the signature of Hamilton has addressed several sensible essays,

through the medium of the national intelligence, to the people of the Southern States. The following is the concluding paragraph of his last number:

"It now remains to consider whether any, and if any, what remedy can be applied to the evils under which the cotton growing section of the country labors. The first step towards a cure, moral or physical, is to ascertain correctly the source and nature of the disease. Both are fully developed here. It is abundantly proved that those evils arise solely from excess of production, whereby an article of first necessity is rendered a complete drug. The remedy then is to use all fair means to render production no more than commensurate with demand. How is this to be done? In various ways. By increasing consumption at home—by encouraging manufactures of every kind, so as to induce many of those who have abandoned them to return, thus converting rivals into customers, and also to induce foreign manufacturers to migrate to this country from Europe—by both those means increasing the market for the productions of the farmer, and so far improving his condition as not to put an end to all inducement to change his occupation for cotton planting, but to induce some who have quitted the former for the latter, to return to farming. In a word, let us in every thing reverse the system of 1816-17-18 and 19; and then the United States will gradually attain that high degree of prosperity and happiness, to which their immense advantages natural, moral, and political entitle them.

In a Georgetown (S. C.) paper, which arrived yesterday, we find the following paragraph:

"The National Journal is surprised that General Jackson does not come out and expose the calumny of his connection with the Burr conspiracy. If the General be required to combat all the slanders invented, and answer all the charges which any individual may be pleased to utter against him, the emoluments of his farm would be consumed in the purchase of pen, ink and paper."

We refer the Georgetown Editor to the following extract from the letter addressed by General Jackson to Judge Williams:

"Duty to myself, as well as justice to you, require that I should, without delay, advise you of this libel upon my character, so you may at once declare whether you are, or are not, the author of this calumny, before I expose it as such."

If this sentence does not imply a pledge that General Jackson would himself come out and expose the statement of Judge Williams as a calumny, we are ignorant of the common meaning of words. Our surprise, therefore, that a delay of six months should have taken place without any exposition of the calumny being made by General Jackson, cannot be considered as unreasonable. His silence justifies the inference, that he cannot cast discredit on what he terms a calumny; or that his letter to Judge Williams was intended to alarm the Judge into a disavowal of the statement he had made.

Nat. Journal.

The *Richmond Enquirer* says that "the Mechanics" are for JACKSON. We do not know how this exclusive Representative of the Aristocracy of Virginia should pretend to know any thing about the Mechanics, whom we have classed among "the yeomanry" of the county. We are mechanics ourselves, thorough bred, and proud of our calling, and we say with equal confidence and pleasure, that a large majority of the mechanics of the country are men who are lovers of peace and order, and advocates of civil law and the freedom of speech and of the press. They are, therefore, against military rule. They are besides, a well-informed and considerate people, who will not desert a tried and faithful public servant, for one that they have not tried, and are themselves afraid of. We wish we could say as much for the Editors of the *Enquirer*. They claim the Mechanics, indeed! We rely upon them for the salvation of the country, not only in war, by their sinewy strength, but in peace, by their practical good sense and just estimation of the blessings they enjoy. We rely upon them, especially, in this crisis, to put to rout the disciplined forces of the Combination. Mechanics? (we thank the *Enquirer* for the word)—do you not see that you are believed to be ready for a master, and that they have only to roll the drum to muster your votes? Up and be doing, then! There is not a moment to lose. Let "Adams, Peace, and Liberty!" be inscribed on your banner, and march on to a bloodless victory!

Nat. Int.

It cannot be too often borne in mind that on the 14th day of Nov. 1814 General Andrew Jackson recommended to the President of the United States, to fill up deficiencies in the regular army by DRAFTS FROM THE MILITIA, and that the militia when so drafted, SHOULD SERVE DURING THE WHOLE OF THE WAR. What Farmer would like to see his son dragged from him under such an arbitrary and unjust rule? Look to it men of America!—The man who could recommend such a measure when filling subordinate station, will not fail to carry it into operation should he be elevated to the Chief Magistracy.

Marylander.

Erie Canal.—The influence of the Erie

Canal, is not confined to its immediate vicinity, but is extending itself through distant parts of the Union. This fact was illustrated last week at our wharves. S. Thompson and Co. received by the Troy and Erie Line of boats, and shipped the same day, nine tons of merchandise for a house at Little Rock, Arkansas Territory. The time is perhaps not distant when the regions of the west will be supplied with their goods by the Erie Canal, Green Bay, and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The present shipment will pass for its destination, by Lake Erie to Sandusky.

Buffalo Journal.

NEW HAVEN, (CON.) SEPT.

*Awful Calamity.*—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hartford, to a friend in this city, dated Sunday morning Sept. 7, 1828.

"You doubtless know something of our freshest, but the half has not been told. It is now nearly at the highest, though still swelling a little. It is a melancholy spectacle. Probably no calamity so general has occurred since the settlement of the country bordering on this valley. It is sickening to behold our rich meadows only on Monday last literally groaning with the greatest crop ever known, now covered over as far as the eye can reach, like one great sea. Not a vestige of land can be seen on the Wethersfield road east. The long East Bridge, next to East Hartford, on the meadow, was expected to go off. The trussels were raised, and the water is up to the floor. Several live oxen floated by yesterday—one pair yoked. Several are now standing on the higher part of south meadow, their backs just out of water. A red fox and a gray rabbit, probably visitors from Vermont, were caught just off Morgan's bridge. The timber prepared and laid for the grand lock at Enfield Falls went by two days since—all the embankment under water, leaving not even a ripple. The water is 25 feet above low water mark: it is superfluous to say, that all the crops on the meadows are destroyed for a hundred or two miles up the country. Farmington canal is injured in several places, we hear and the culvert partly gone, but your losses are a flea bite to ours. The same writer states that the losses and damages cannot be estimated less than 500,000 dollars.

A DIALOGUE. Mr. A.—Well, neighbour B. what do you think of Jackson, now-a-days?

Mr. B.—Why, faith, I begin to think that if the people of New-Orleans wont support him, it is time for me to give him up. They know him and I don't.

[Salem Register.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this State, now travelling in Great Britain.—It is dated "Edinburgh, July 26.—I have found it a very unfavorable time to visit Manufacturing Establishments, just at the moment they have learned the passing of our Tariff. The woollen manufacturers appear to feel it most sensibly, and view every look of an American at a spindle or piece of woollen machinery, with a very jealous eye. The English papers are republishing all the inflammatory articles on this subject, which abound in the *Georgia Southron*, the *Charleston Mercury*, and other papers of the same stamp, so that the manufacturers console themselves with the hope of a good market at the South, as soon as a division of the Union of the States takes place, which they consider as not far distant."

Chas. Courier.

Jackson and Burr.—The Editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Enquirer*, states, that the Jacksonians in East Tennessee are panic struck and dismayed by the recent developments of Gen. JACKSON'S connexion with BURR.

New Cotton.—We learn that 12 bales of new cotton have been brought to this market within a few days past, and sold readily at 9½ to 10 cents. The quality is very good.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

## THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18.

Cotton 9 a 10½; bagging 20 a 23; bacon, 7 a 84; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 17; flour 4 a 450; flaxseed 70; iron 5½ a 6½; lard 8 a 9½; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar, common, 8½ a 9½; prime 10 a 11; salt 75; wheat 70 a 75; whiskey 25.

Charleston, Sept. 19.

Cotton 9½ a 965; bagging 21 a 23; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 25 a 28; corn 48 a 53; coffee, prime green, 15 a 16; inferior to good, 13 a 15; iron 4½; molasses 30 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 24 a 26.

Columbia September 19.

Cotton, 7 a 10; Bagging, yard, 21 a 25. Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 38 a 40; Iron, Bar, 6 a 6½; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87½; Sugar, 10 a 12½.

Cheraw, September 17.

Cotton, 8 a 10 1-4; Bagging, 23 a 27; Rope, 10 a 15; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 75 Bacon, 7 a 8; Corn, 31 1-4; Flour 3½ a 4; Whiskey, 30; Molasses, 45; Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Camden, September 20.—Cotton, 6 a 10.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 8 and 9 per cent. discount.

Mr. Granger, who was nominated by the Administration Convention for Lieut. Governor, and subsequently by the Anti-Masons as governor of New York, has declined the latter, and accepted the former nomination. Smith Thompson and Francis Granger are therefore fairly before the people as the Administration candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor of that great State.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Monday, says,—“Among the persons spoken of to succeed the late Gen. Bailey, as Postmaster of New York, we understand are Col Monroe, late President of the U. States, and Albert Gallatin, Esq.”

A Transit of Stars.—An Ohio paper contains an advertisement of Christopher Starr, stating that Mrs. Starr has eloped and carried away with her Almira Starr and Edward Starr. The transit not being expected, we presume no one witnessed it. Better for the husband had he been stargazing instead of dozing.

An interesting letter from David R. Williams, late Governor of South-Carolina, to a committee of the citizens of York District on the subject of the Tariff, is published in the *Charleston papers*. The Governor considers the Tariff unwise, unjust and unconstitutional, but urges his fellow-citizens not to agitate the subject in the State Legislature; to leave the question of its repeal to the only competent authority, the National Legislature; and eloquently inculcates on them observance of moderation, and the cultivation of their own resources.

A Toast.—We find in a Philadelphia paper, copied from the *Fayette Democrat*, the following toast, which was drunk at a recent Barbecue. What should be done with the wretch, who is profane enough to utter such a sentiment? We are coming to a fine pass, and politics are turning men mad.

By George Harden. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—May he be taken sick on Monday! Send for the Doctor on Tuesday!! Get worse on Wednesday!!! No better on Thursday!!!! Die on Friday!!!!!! Be buried on Saturday!!!!!! And go to Hell on Sunday!!!!!!

## Wtd,

COMMUNICATED.

In Lincolnton, on Saturday the 13th inst. LEMUEL MOORMAN, Esq. a native of Virginia, but for several years past a citizen of the former place.—Intelligent and enterprising, indefatigably industrious in his vocation, and strictly exemplary in his deportment; Mr. Moorman united all the essential qualifications of a good and useful citizen. In the tender relations of husband and father no man was ever more endeared; the community of which he was a member most deeply sympathize with the sorrows of his affected companion and bereaved offspring, his loss to them is indeed irreparable—but may he who "tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb" sustain them under this distressing dispensation of his Providence, & may they be consoled even in the bitterness of their grief with the cheering hope that his dying moments were brightened with dawning visions of that unclouded existence beyond the tomb, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Just published, from the Salem

PRESS,



THE FARMERS' &amp; PLANTERS'

ALMANAC,

for

1829.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

CONTAINING the useful astronomical calculations, time of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly, State and United States' Officers; together with some useful hints to the Farmer, valuable Recipes, Anecdotes, and other miscellaneous matter.

Merchants and others can be supplied by the grocer, half grocer, or dozen, at the usual wholesale prices, on applying, by letter, to the publisher, John C. Blum, Salem, North-Carolina. Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal towns in the western part of the state, of whom the Almanac can be had wholesale or retail.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 18, 1828.

For Sale, on Credit.

I will sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 10th day of November next, being the Monday of our Superior Court, FIVE LOTS in the Town of Charlotte, lying on the north side of Tryon street, two front and three back lots, and known on the Town Plat by No's. 33, 34, 41, 42 and 43, formerly owned and occupied by A. Frew, and mortgaged to William Berryhill and Jonas Clark, to secure the payment of a debt in the Newbern Bank. Said Lots are valuable, and will be sold on a credit of one or two years, with interest from the date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, payable at the Bank of Newbern, Charlotte Branch.

Sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity. D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E. Mecklenburg County, N. C. Sept. 17, 1828.—61/04.



## POETRY.

STANZAS—BY HALLACK.

"Beside the nuptial curtain bright,"  
The bard of Eden sings,  
"Young Love, his constant lamp will light,  
And wave his purple wings."  
But rain-drops from the clouds of care,  
May bid that lamp be dim.  
And the boy, Love, would put and swear,  
'Tis then no place for him.

So mused the lovely Mrs. Dash;  
'Tis wrong to mention names;  
When for her surly husband's cash  
She urged in her claims.  
"I want a little money, dear,  
"For Vandervoort and Flandin,  
"Their bill, which has run a year,  
"To-morrow mean to hand in."

"More?" cried the husband half-asleep,  
"You'll drive me to despair;"  
The lady was too proud to weep,  
And too polite to swear.  
She bit her lip for very spite,  
He felt a storm was brewing.  
And dreamed of nothing else all night  
But brokers, banks, and ruin.

He thought her pretty once, but dreams  
Have such a wondrous power,  
For to his eyes the lady seems,  
Quite altered since that hour—  
And Love, who on her bridal eve,  
Did promise long to stay,  
Forgot his promise—took French leave—  
And bore his lamp away.

SONG.

BY T. K. HARVEY, ESQ.

Come touch the harp, my gentle one!  
And let the note be sad and low,  
Such as may breathe in every tone,  
The soul of long ago;  
That smile of thine as all too bright  
For aching hearts and lonely years;  
And dearly as I love its light,  
To-day I would have tears!

Yet weep not thus, my gentle girl!  
No smiles of thine has lost its spell;  
By Heaven! I love thy lightest curl,  
Oh! more than fondly well!  
Then touch the lyre, and let it wile  
All thought of grief and gloom away,  
While thou art by with harp and smile,  
I will not weep to-day!

## VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

### THE AWKWARD MAN.

"I am, I confess it with some shame,  
as ignorant of the world as the world  
is of me, and have only been used to  
look at men as children look at an e-  
clipse—through glasses darked and dull-  
ed, with the smoke of my midnight lamp,  
which doth.

"Of outwatch the bear  
With three great Hermes, and unsphere  
The spirit of Plato, to unfold  
What worlds or what vast regions hold  
The immortal mind."

But a kind yet mistaken friend of mine,  
who insisted that the "proper study of  
mankind is man," after numberless in-  
vitations, polite pressures, and gentle  
tuggings, pulled me up by the roots  
from my studious bower, as a gardener  
plucks up a thriving weed, disentangling  
my very heart-strings and eye-  
strings from the richly cultured of the  
Muses' garden, and dragged me from  
my learned lair, to accompany him on a  
visit to some moderately fashionable  
friends in town. It was not till after  
much hesitating, apologizing, and en-  
treating him not to push me, so soon  
following my arrival in town into that  
vortex which I dreaded—into gaities so  
opposite to the seclusion in which I had  
passed my late pilgrimage in the west  
of England; till, after enquiring over  
and over again, whether they were very  
fashionable people? and being assured  
that it was a plain, worthy Scotch family,  
the widow and son and daughters of  
Colonel——, who had but lately ar-  
rived in this country from the East In-  
dies, where the gallant colonel had died,  
leaving them in very handsome circum-  
stances,—that I submitted at last to go,  
with as good a grace as Barnardine did  
to be hanged; and it cost me as many  
efforts to step up to the door, as him to  
mount the steps of the scaffold. The  
knock was given, the door opened; and  
my friend, (must I call him so?) per-  
ceiving that I would fain have retreated,  
dragged me in, as the young oxen were  
dragged into the temples of the ancients,  
where they were meant to be sacrificed.  
We were in however; and I passed ve-  
ry successfully along the line of cane  
and lap-dog carriers and other gilt-  
gentry of the shoulder-knot, without  
being openly quizzed; and I therefore  
began to augur favorably of my future  
success.

"I made something like an oblique  
bow, which, for any thing I know to  
the contrary, was meant for the com-  
pany present, but it might be mistaken to  
have been intended for the bust of Shak-  
speare on the sideboard, as for the use  
I had put it to. This would have passed  
unnoticed, had I not, in the first  
place, in retreating my right foot from  
a bow in advance, come with my heel,  
which was now pumped, sharp against  
the shin of the footman who was polite-  
ly waiting to see me to a chair;—had I  
not, in the second, in shaking hands with

each one of the party on being introduc-  
ed, nipped one of the young ladies'  
fingers almost in the bud, and dropped  
the hand of a second without shaking  
it, that I might grasp that of a third who  
was waiting to go through the ordeal;  
and had I not, in the third place, shook  
the hand of the friend who had intro-  
duced me, so long and so cordially, that  
you would have supposed I had never  
seen the man in my life, instead of hav-  
ing been brought there by him.

"But the spirit of unaccustomed gal-  
lantry was still effervescing within, and  
I thought I might venture being polite  
to the lady on my left. I watched her  
wants, therefore, with the eye of a lov-  
er, seeking occasion for saying some  
gallant thing, or for doing one. Her  
eyes, which were the prettiest pair of  
blue eyes I had ever seen out of poetry,  
settled upon a peach, like two sister  
butterflies of that azure hue which  
gives to the blue seraphs of the vale of  
Cashmere the sovereignty for beauty.—  
I was all haste to serve her eyes, and so  
to win her heart; but darting my arm  
too hastily, I threw down a decanter of  
wine, whose issuing tide divided and  
subdivided itself into as many streams  
as you may sometimes see issuing from  
an allegorical urn in a country map.—  
Great consternation ensued: the captain  
feared a stain on his military small-  
clothes, the clergyman on the sacerdotal  
cloth, and the ladies looked after the  
unsullied snow of their gowns with as  
much care as they would after their  
characters for spotless virtue. Many  
apologies were made by my blushing  
friend for my blushing self, which was  
very handsome in him, as I was too con-  
fused to apologize for myself, and was  
fully employed in damping up the main  
stream with my handkerchief, till the  
assisting hand of a footman at my el-  
bow, who was as welcome to me as the  
sun to the rain drenched meadows,  
and dried up the vinous inundation.—  
My friend lied for me like truth. I was  
first of all very near-sighted, and could  
not see across a table, though he had  
very often envied me the length of my  
sight; and next, I was very nervous,  
though he had often declared me to be  
too strong in our gymnastic exercises.  
The accident was soon forgotten, the  
company was again calm, and Awkard  
"was himself again."

"The servant had been despatched  
below for some purpose or other: and  
I being immediately over against mine  
hostess, was very smilingly requested  
to succeed him in his very pleasant of-  
fice of waiting on the ladies! What  
could have induced the good old lady  
to confer such a distinction on me, of  
all men else, seeing what she had seen,  
I know not; but it was my fate: it was  
perhaps meant in kindness to me, that  
I might, by a short course of honorable  
employment, qualify myself for future  
honor. Oh, cruel kindness—kind cruel-  
ty! I could not refuse (what "man of  
woman born," could!) the honor  
of serving a bevy of the prettiest dames  
in Christendom; I accepted, therefore,  
with an outward smile of satisfaction,  
but an inward shrug of chagrin, an of-  
fice which I could not relinquish, and  
knew I should disgrace. I left my seat  
with the fearful plate of toast in my  
trembling hand; and whether it was the  
fear of its slipping from my hold, which  
induced me to pinch it too tightly with  
my finger and thumb, or whether it was  
the brittleness of the China, I know not,  
but just as I had reached the first fair  
one of the circle, split went the plate,  
and splash went its well-battered con-  
tents into the muslin lap of the shriek-  
ing lady, leaving me convulsively nip-  
ping the fragment of the plate more  
tightly than ever, and blushing confu-  
sion as I vainly stammered out an apol-  
ogy, interrupted by more dashes than  
you will find in ten chapters of Sterne.  
My young lady could not conceal her  
chagrin at being so much bedaubed: my  
friend refused to lie for me more—  
there could be no hereditary antipathy  
to a plate of toast and butter! But here  
my fair wit, who, I verily believed,  
"loved me for the dangers I had un-  
dergone," as I loved her "because she  
did pity them," saved me from the  
frowns of the gentle partner in this last  
dire accident, by wittily remarking,  
that her fair cousin was never before  
toasted by any gallant."

*Tendency of Intoxicating Liquors  
to produce Lunacy.*—Of all the causes  
which, by promoting actions and move-  
ments in the living body, disorder the  
functions of the intellect, the frequent  
use of intoxicating liquors is the most  
prolific. It would be well if the law  
defined the circumstances under which  
it may be justifiable to prevent men  
from effecting their own destruction,  
and involving their families in misery  
and ruin. All good legislators have  
endeavored to oppose the progress of  
drunkenness. It was proscribed by

Solon and Lycurgus at Athens and  
Lacedæmon. The ancient Saracens,  
Carthaginians, the Nervii, used no vi-  
cious liquor because it made them effem-  
inate.—Amongst the Romans the vice  
was odious; and the Koran of Mahomet  
expressly denies wine to the Mussulman.  
"Wine biteth like a serpent, and sting-  
eth like an adder," says Solomon; and  
our own unequalled bard declares, that  
"every inordinate cup is unblessed, and  
the ingredient is a devil." The im-  
mediate effect of wine or spirits on the  
human frame is to increase the circula-  
tion, excite the brain, and, by produc-  
ing an unusual determination to it, ir-  
ritate and force it into serious irregulari-  
ties. When violent and preternatural  
accumulation of blood in the vessels of  
the head keep up this irritation perma-  
nently, the intellectual operations  
become suspended or depraved, and in-  
sanity is the final consequence. In  
constitutions where there is a disposi-  
tion to insanity or idiotism, the parox-  
ysm will often be brought on by intoxi-  
cation, and continue for months; re-  
moter but certain consequences of the  
abuse of fermented liquors are the dis-  
order of the stomach and digestive or-  
gans, and subsequent disorganization of  
the liver, and alteration of its secretions.  
The sympathies of the viscera with  
affections of the head, and with anxie-  
ty of mind, were known to the writers  
of sacred history; and the remarkable  
dependence of mental disturbance on a  
disordered state of the abdominal vis-  
cera is now well established.

A man about the middle age, who  
had held respectable situations as a non-  
commissioned officer, was admitted into  
the Asylum the 13th day of April, 1826;  
his disorder was of short date, and said  
to have been produced by frequent in-  
toxication. He was quiet and inoffen-  
sive, but thoughtful and dejected; and  
he asserted that his wife (who had lately  
died) was always about him, urging  
him to self-destruction, and requiring  
him to perform extraordinary acts of  
expiation for his neglect of her. His  
case was marked with evident disorder  
of the digestive organs and hepatic de-  
pravity; means were taken to alter and  
restore these to their healthy action;  
mercurial purgatives and tonic aperients  
were used with effect, and the recovery  
of his reason was progressive with the  
improvement in his abdominal disease.  
He was discharged from the hospital the  
18th of May, perfectly recovered in  
health and intellect. When a man is  
depressed by worldly misfortunes, he  
will often seek a dissipation of his gloom  
in the cheering stimulus of wine or  
spirits, "which carries in its draft the  
last confusion of thought." To this  
momentary relief from mental sufferings,  
a disordered state of the circulation and  
digestive organs will invariably succeed;  
which, reacting on the brain, increases  
the mental agony, and gives it a more  
severe and acrimonious character. If  
the practice is persevered in, weakened  
digestive faculties cause the permanent  
disorder of the viscera, and renders the  
determination of blood to the head habi-  
tual. The brain becomes more liable  
to be affected by the stimulus of the mind,  
and reacts on it to the aggravation of  
the original disturbance. Thus com-  
mon grief, which in health would soon  
subside, is converted into a compound  
of cerebral and visceral derangement,  
aggravated in its progress, frequently  
uncontrollable by medicine, and which  
will be likely to terminate in madness.

*Lunatic Asylum Report.*

### A GOOD HAND.

In the endless variety of hand writing  
to be met with in this scribbling, scraw-  
ling world there seems to be some dis-  
ference of opinion, or of taste, as to what  
constitutes a good hand. When a fair  
lady sends a fair note and requests the  
pleasure of your company to tea on a  
given evening, that is doubtless a fair  
hand. When a man writes you most  
laconically, informing you that unless  
you pay that note he holds against you  
in 24 hours, he will immediately send  
you to jail, that may be called a plain  
hand. When a gentleman sends you an  
exceeding polite note, only demand-  
ing the satisfaction of blowing out your  
brains, that is denominated an *honora-  
ble* hand. When a lady writes a billet-  
doux with a quill plucked from the wing  
of Cupid, and with such fine and deli-  
cate strokes as to be invisible except to  
the eyes of love, that is without doubt a  
*lovely* hand. The Lord's Prayer writ-  
ten in the compass of a half dime, is a  
very *fine* hand. A hand which is fre-  
quently placed at the bottom of a note  
"for value received," however coarse  
and vile it may appear, is a very *prom-  
ising* hand. A hand, which after  
writing a long, lean, soporific article,  
requests an editor to favor the public  
with the sublime squeezings of an em-  
pty noodle, is, to say the least, a very  
*impudent* hand. The gentleman, a-

gain, who writes to this same number  
servant of the public on matters of any  
kind relating to a newspaper, and  
makes a point of forgetting the postage,  
by the unanimous opinion of the whole  
corps editorial writes a *villainous* hand.

Then besides these there is the close  
hand, and the sprawling hand, the  
round hand and the sharp hand the easy  
hand and the cramped hand, the heavy  
hand and the light hand the running  
hand and the halting hand, the straight  
hand and the descending hand the copy,  
the business hand and the hand which  
has no business; then there is the coun-  
ting house hand the legal and the cler-  
ical hand, and twenty other different  
hands, all of which may be good, bad,  
or indifferent, as it happens. But  
when we receive a letter, post paid, and  
written thus, (though it be in quail  
tracks and pothooks,)—"Enclosed are  
two DOLLARS, and FIFTY CENTS, for  
which you will be good enough to for-  
ward your paper to."

PETER PAY-THE-CASH-DOWN."

this we consider to be positively a *good  
hand.*

*Berkshire American.*

From the New York Morning Courier.

### THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The day of thy doom is recorded on high—  
The storm of thy ruin envelopes the sky!  
For the voices of thousands unite,  
The spirits of thousands combine.  
To dash thee in dust from thy towering  
height,  
And thy glory to darkness consign!  
There are murmurs prophetic and loud,  
There are gatherings of nations from far—  
Behold from the North the tumultuous  
crowd!  
And hark to their clamors of war!

Founded by the sword, and sealed  
in blood, this mighty fabric is about to  
fall by the same means which estab-  
lished it. The descendant of victors must  
be prostrated by a mightier victor—  
the powerful crescent must be lowered  
before the more powerful cross. Hum-  
bled as Turkey is about to be, she has  
one consolation that does not always  
attend the fallen—she has been great.  
For nearly five hundred years, from the  
time of Oehman, their annals tell of  
conquests gained and power upheld. In  
the first century of their national ex-  
istence, they extended their empire  
from the banks of the Euphrates to  
those of the Danube; checked, for a  
while, in their impetuous career, by  
the strong arm of Tamerlane, defeat only  
served to inspire them with new resolu-  
tion, and their fortunes were soon re-  
established. In 1453 the intrepid  
Mahomet II, planted his standard on  
the walls of Byzantium; he extended  
to Bosnia and the Crimea, and his na-  
vies ravaged the coast of Italy. In the  
beginning of the 16th century, Syria,  
Egypt, and the Sultanat of the Mame-  
lukes, yielded to this resistless power  
and the knightly valor of the brethren of  
St. John was no protection for their  
favorite Rhodes. Soon after we see  
Solomon II, assaulting the walls of  
Vienna, but here the Ottoman march  
was again checked. The conquest of  
Candi and Bagdad, belong to the sub-  
sequent history of the Empire. The  
decline of Ottoman power may be dated  
from the year 1793, when Austria and  
Russia were both forced to make a treat-  
y which disgrace them, and which re-  
bounded to the advantage of the Turk.  
From this time, Turkey has been the  
loser in the contests with her neighbors,  
and now, unless there be some unex-  
pected and extraordinary interference, the  
whirlwind must pass over this colossal  
nation, and the long triumphant and  
long upheld standard of Mahomet must  
be prostrate in the dust.

Virtue is the brightest ornament of  
youth. As on the same hand, religion,  
never appears more lovely and enga-  
ging, than when it dwells on the lips,  
and is exhibited in the lives of the young  
people, so on the other hand, young  
persons never appear so amiable, and  
deserve so much esteem and confidence,  
as when they are religious; when they  
walk in the paths of virtue, honesty,  
sobriety and integrity. Always inter-  
esting in itself, youth is rendered dou-  
bly so when associated with the graces  
and tempers of the gospel. A young  
man, or a young woman, destitute of  
religion may be very estimable and  
worthy on account of the amiableness  
of their dispositions, and the propriety  
of their deportment. But where the  
spirit and graces of Christianity are  
added, it is like adding life and motion  
to a statue, which we admired for its  
proportion and decorations. But a young  
person of elegant form, and engaging  
manners, who lives in profligacy, impu-  
rity, and blasphemy, deserves to be  
compared to a finished statue, steaming  
forth corruption, and poisoning the at-  
mosphere with contagion and death.

## RELIGIOUS.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.  
Washington, August 5, 1838.

GENTLEMEN.—The enclosed ser-  
mon, translated from the Arabic, and  
delivered, I suppose, by one of the  
Mufti, I send you for publication, un-  
der the impression it will afford to  
many of the readers of your valuable  
paper some amusement, as well on ac-  
count of his singularity as its novelty.  
Its elegance of style and lofty expres-  
sions surpass any composition on so  
small a scale I have ever seen.

Most respectfully,  
your ob't serv't

### A MAHOMET SERMON

Delivered at Algiers.

The attributes of the Deity were the  
subject of the Priest's discourse; and  
after some exordium, he elevated his  
voice, and exclaimed:

*God alone is immortal!*

Abraham and Solomon have slept with  
their fathers; Cadjah, the first-born of  
faith; Ayesma, the beloved; Omar the  
meek; Omri, the benevolent, the com-  
panions of the Apostle, and the sent of  
God himself; all died—but God, Most  
High, Most Holy, liveth forever! In-  
finites are to Him as the numerals of ar-  
ithmetic to the sons of Adam! The  
earth shall vanish before the decrees  
of His eternal destiny; but He liveth  
and reigneth forever!

*God alone is omniscient!*

Michel, whose wings are full of eyes,  
is blind before Him! The dark night  
unto Him is as the rays of morning; for  
he noticed the creeping of the small  
and in the dark night upon the black  
stone; and apprehendeth the motion of  
an atom in the open air.

*God alone is omnipresent!*

He toucheth the immensity of space  
as a point; He moveth the depths of the  
Ocean, and Mount Atlas is hidden by  
the sole of His foot! He breatheth fra-  
grant odours to cheer the blessed in Pa-  
radise, and enliveneth the palid frame in  
the profoundest hell!

*God alone is omnipotent!*

He thought, and worlds were creat-  
ed; He frowneth, and they dissolve into  
smoke; He smiteth and the torments  
of the damned are suspended. The  
thunderings of Hermon are the whis-  
perings of His voice! The rustlings  
of His attire causeth lightning and an  
earthquake; and with the shadow of  
His garment He blotteth out the Sun!

*God alone is merciful!*

When He forged His immutable de-  
crees on the anvils of eternal wisdom,  
He tempered the miseries of the human  
race in the fountains of pity. When  
He laid the foundations of the world,  
He dropped a tear upon the embryo  
miseries of the world, He dropped a tear  
upon the embryo miseries of unborn  
men; and that tear falling through the  
immeasurable lapses of time, shall  
quench the glowing flames of the bot-  
tomless pit. He sent His Prophet into  
the world to enlighten the darkness of  
the tribes; and hath prepared the pa-  
vilions of the Houris for the repose of the  
true believers.

*God alone is Just!*

He chains the latent cause to the dis-  
tant event, and binds them both im-  
mutably fast to the fitness of things. He  
decreed the unbeliever to wander amid  
the whirlwind of error, and suited his  
soul to future torment. He promulga-  
ted the ineffable creed, and the germs  
of countless souls of believers which  
existed in the contemplation of the  
Deity expanded at the sound.—His jus-  
tice refreshed the faithful while the  
damned spirits confessed it in despair.

*God alone is one!*

Abraham, the faithful knew it; Moses  
declared it amidst the thunderings of  
Sinai; Jesus pronounced it; and the  
messenger of God, the world of his ven-  
geance, filled the world with that im-  
mutable truth. Surely there is ONE  
GOD, IMMORTAL, OMNISCIENT, OMNI-  
PRESENT, MOST MERCIFUL and JUST,  
and Mahomet is his Apostle!

### A GOOD FARCE ENOUGH!

The Jackson papers in Kentucky op-  
posed the old STONE MASON on the  
score of his being a Duellist.—This was  
the veriest hypocrisy in the world, as  
Major Barry had, himself, been engaged  
in one or two affairs of Jackson, has been  
concerned in, as principal, second and  
promoter.—*Marylander.*

Many of the leaders of the Jackson par-  
ty here who are most loud in their pro-  
fessions of regard for the rights of the  
people, maintain that it would be right and  
proper to deprive the people of New  
York of all participation in the choice of  
President. We trust the people will have  
honesty and firmness enough to spurn  
such hypocritical canting creatures from  
their confidence.